

# THE



# MAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

## THE BANK DENIAL OF INVESTIGATION.

The clause in the charter of the Bank, by which Congress reserved to itself the power to examine into the affairs and management of that institution, is clear and explicit. The twenty-third section of the act of 1816 chartering the United States Bank is in the following words: "That it shall, at all times, be lawful for a committee of either House of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been, by the same, violated or not."

Yet the Bank has refused to a Committee of the House of Representatives the necessary facilities for an examination of its proceedings, and the committee have been compelled to return to Washington without accomplishing the object of their mission! Well might our Philadelphia correspondent ask "What is to be done next?" The House of Representatives and the President will say *what is to be done*, and the people will approve of what they will say, in a voice so loud, that the murmurings of the Bank dependants will scarcely be heard. Since the Bank has violated its charter, *that charter must and will be taken away*. The charter must be taken away, or the people of the United States must be slaves of Nicholas Biddle & Co. for two long years.

The Albany Argus gives the following account of the circumstances under which the Committee of Investigation were compelled to return to Washington:

"The Committee, soon after their appointment," says the Albany Argus, "assembled in Philadelphia, and demanded the usual convenience of a room in the Bank for the examination of the books and accounts of the Bank. This was refused, except upon the condition that a committee of seven of the directors should be present at all examinations of the books, and it was also refused to allow copies or extracts to be taken. The committee then adjourned to a room in one of the hotels, and demanded that the books be sent thither. This was also refused; but a proposition made on the part of the Bank to allow an examination of the books in the bank and in the presence of the officers of the institution. The committee, anxious to fulfill the duties of their appointment, accepted the proposition, and proceeded to the Bank; when Mr. Biddle refused to allow an examination of the books, unless the object of such examination of the particular books were stated in writing. A compliance with such extraordinary terms, was of course inadmissible; and the committee returned to their room, and directed subpoenas to issue for the appearance before them of the president and directors, with the books of the bank. The subpoenas were served by the marshal, and the president and directors appeared, but refused the books, and refused to be sworn or to give evidence. The committee, of course, had no alternative but to return to the seat of government, which they were to do, we learn, on Monday."

Nothing (says that truly democratic paper, the Evening Post) but the consciousness of damning guilt—nothing but the fear that practices of the most enormous and flagitious corruption would be detected—nothing but the apprehension that its vast and wicked schemes were about to be laid before the American People, could have prevailed upon the Bank of the United States to act as it has done towards the Committee of Investigation. If its conduct had been pure—if its business had been honestly conducted—if its condition was solvent, if it had acted in conformity with the provisions of its charter—what need was there to shun investigation? Guilt shrinks in holes and corners, but an upright man stands boldly forth in the light of day. The course which the Bank has adopted must alienate those (if any there were) who have hitherto believed in its in-

tegrity. This effect, indeed, is said already to have taken place. The Pennsylvanian says—

"The friends of the Bank are astounded, and begin to talk freely of the improbability of an upright institution going to such lengths to avoid an investigation. Innocence is devoid of fear. They cannot understand why a body of men, if they are conscious of purity, set at defiance the laws of their country, to elude an operation which must establish that purity to every man's satisfaction. Doubts cloud the atmosphere; and Bankism totters in the city of Philadelphia."

**BANK COMBINATION.**—A strange notion appears to influence some who profess to be opposed to the banking system, and who yet support the Bank of the United States. They support the king bank, to keep the lesser ones, as they say, in their proper places. If such are honestly opposed to banking, they are deceived. A personal bias against the President and his administration, or a mistaken view of facts deceive them. If they read history, ancient or modern, they must observe, that the crafty king, who would ride the people, will play into the hands of his nobility, both lay and clerical, and thus secure their support, while both will ride the people with the more ease. It is thus with the Bank of the United States and its subordinate "script nobility." All of the local banks are subordinate to the Autocrat, and ready at its bidding, excepting, only, the New York Safety Fund Banks, which, having a separate combination of their own, acknowledge no king, and for that the United States Bank and its devoted followers are trying to break those up. All of the local banks in the western country, are decidedly for the Mammoth bank. Show us a devoted banker in Pennsylvania and Ohio and he is a devoted supporter of the Bank of the United States. We have, perhaps, but one or two such bankers in this little village, but what we have, are entirely devoted to the great bank, as well as to their own little ones. And our bankers are not found to mistake their own pecuniary interest, or step far aside from it, for the public weal. If they have bank stock that yields them 20 per cent. per annum, they are still anxious to keep up its value, and therefore are indefatigable in their efforts to uphold their gracious king; indefatigable in their exertions to perpetuate the system by which they are enabled, without labor, to add thousands every successive year to their already accumulated wealth. All those who profess to be for a reform of the banking system, if they are really sincere, should now unite with Jackson and the democracy of the nation; begin at the head bank, and reform through to the bottom. Now is the accepted time. The bank has made itself a party in the politics of the nation, and if it now succeeds we may bid adieu to our boasted liberty; or not regain it, until after many a hard struggle.—*Western Courier*.

**CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.**—The clause introduced into the General Appropriation Bill, restricting the compensation of collectors, *whether by fees or otherwise*, to \$3000 per annum—of surveyors and naval officers to \$2,500—and of weighers, gaugers, appraisers, markers, and all other custom house officers, to \$2000—is in our opinion a wholesome provision, and we are glad to see it adopted. As good talents may be commanded for these rates as for higher ones, and what is of more importance, the amount of government patronage will be diminished. We only wish that the principle were extended to all other government officers, including Post Masters. Some of them, no doubt, find it very convenient to pocket \$6000 or \$7000 per annum for sitting in their armed chairs at home, while the men who do the work, get, at best, but a sorry compensation. The salaries at Washington, in our estimation, are none of them too high, unless it be the Post Master General's, and we do not know that his would be, if he would perform his duty. It is only a few lazy fellows,—gentlemen, we mean—of the Doollittle family, who need cutting down; and after their salaries are reduced to their proper level, the next thing out to be, to turn them out of office.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 85 to 72. It was not a party vote, though the proportion of Jackson men is greatest in the nays, and of Anti-Jackson men in the yeas.—*Jour. of Com.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

On Friday next, there will have been published 74 numbers of "The Man," making a good sized volume of 300 pages. On Saturday, the paper will be enlarged, and a new volume commenced. Those who wish to complete their sets can have nearly all the back numbers by application at the office or to the carriers.

Wanted, two or three additional carriers, to commence on or before Saturday next. Those acquainted with the business will be preferred.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

An adjourned Public Meeting of the Mechanics and other Working Men, opposed to **PAPER MONEY and BANKING**, and to **ALL LICENSED MONOPOLIES**, is requested at the Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring street, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to **ORGANIZE** for the purpose of bringing forward Candidates for the State and National Legislatures, at the next election, who will **PLEDGE** themselves to support the above mentioned principles.

Ebenezer Ford,	John Boyce,	Geo. W. McPherson,
Joel Curtis,	James A. Charles,	Aug. J. Matsell,
Edward J. Webb,	John Boufflin,	L. N. Jacobus,
Mark Bailey,	Abm. Cooper,	T. Saven, M. D.
Russell White,	John Barnes,	P. Johnson,
George H. Evans,	James Scott,	Thomas W. Harper,
John Windt,	Thomas Jeffery,	William M. Swain,
Henry Walton,	M. D. Van Pelt,	Benj. Offen,
Edward McKibby,	J. D. Sands, M. D.	Isaac Stone,
George Birch,	David Gorham,	Junius Offen,
J. Hubert,	Francis Pares,	Joseph Kelly,
Daniel Rhodes,	Arthur McGoff,	Robert Lovett,
Gilbert Vale,	William Tunis,	William H. Attree,
Thomas B. Timpson,	R. P. Brooks,	Willoughby Lynde,
J. P. Ames,	Oamel Bingham,	John P. Mills,
J. M. Crocheron, M.D.	William Hewitt,	Adrastus Doolittle,
John Dunham, M. D.	N. G. Didricksen,	James J. Vere, M. D.
L. T. Prescott,	John Y. Price,	H. S. Hamilton,
Wm. Hains, jr.	H. D. Robinson,	David Buckley,
William Slater,	John Bennett,	John Short,
Jno. Thomas, M. D.	William H. Bunn,	Jno. Williams,
Henry Marks,	Jona. Wood, Jr.	Jona. McFarland,
D. D. Cheesman, Jr.	H. Henry, Jr.	

**THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.**—The old Common Council met yesterday morning and finally adjourned. And at 12 o'clock the Mayor elect was inducted into office by his predecessor, by an affirmation. The Alderman and Assistants and other officers were then sworn in by the Mayor, and the new Board of Alderman made choice of **JAMES MONROE** for their President, and the Board of Assistants, **GEORGE W. BRUEN**. The vote stood for Mr. Monroe, 10 to 5; for Mr. Bruen, 8 to 7.

**VIRGINIA.**—By the recent Election in this State the Jackson majority in the Senate has been increased, and in the Assembly diminished. The gain in joint ballot will probably be on the Anti-Jackson or Tory-Whig side, so that Mr. Leigh may be re-elected U. S. Senator. The National Intelligencer states the result of the Election for Assembly as follows: (Tory-)Whigs 78, Administration 46, doubtful 10; but this being a Tory-Whig statement, allowance must be made for it. If the Bankites have obtained an advantage, it can be but a small one.

**WEST POINT.**—A Professor has been appointed for the West Point Academy to teach the young Tory-Whigs of that institution to *draw* at the expense of the people, many of whom are not enabled to teach their own children how to read! Wanted, somebody to *draw* out a veto on such injustice.

**A NEIGHBOR'S OPINIONS.**—The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot says, "From the United States, no account of assuagement of the general distress for money, but on the contrary every account assures us of an augmentation of its severity. The Bank of Salsbury has failed. Thus will one after the other keep dropping off, till not a Chartered Bank is left in existence. It will be a natural consequence of the winding up of the United States Bank. Much is now the talk of establishing a National Bank; but there is no sincere desire to do any such thing—a National Bank is what of all other things is least understood in the United States, and what, being understood, the rank Democracy of the people would prevent being carried into effect."

"Rank Democracy!" This must be meant as a compliment. Democracy can no more be too rank than Truth can be too true. The Democracy of the people will prevent a National Bank, (which, by the bye, it is well understood would be far better than the concern misnamed the United States Bank,) because even a National Bank would grant "facilities" to a few, at the expense of the many, and would therefore be anti-democratic.

We wish we had evidence that all the Chartered Banks would pass out of existence as soon as our Canadian neighbor seems to anticipate after the winding up of Mr. Biddle's Shaving Mill; but we fear that desirable result will not be fully attained for ten or fifteen years thereafter.

**MORE TORY-WHIGISM.**—We find the following beautiful epistle in the "Patriot," printed at Toronto, Upper Canada:

His Majesty's Consulate Office, New York  
24th April, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—Many statements having recently appeared in the newspapers, recommending the establishment of a Government Agency at New York, with a view of giving correct information to his Majesty's subjects who arrive at that port, in relation to Upper Canada, and to prevent such persons from being seduced from their allegiance, and allured to the Western States, where they must be subject to innumerable privations, and to that curse of America, the Fever and Ague,—I feel myself bound to make a few remarks on these "Statements."

That such an Agency might be beneficial to the person who could be so adroit as to obtain it, will be denied by few;—but, Sir, until it appears that during a period of 17 years, out of the thousand who have resorted to this office for information, some one man, woman, or child, was ever refused advice, as to the various points of location in U. Canada, the best route and the expense of transport—the necessity of other Agency cannot be easily established. An open or insidious attack, I deem of little importance, for I must have spent 18 years of my life to little purpose, if my service and zeal for the interests of Canada required any defence; and now that my own interests are so strongly interwoven with those of the Province, there is little danger of a change in my sentiments. If these aspirants for place attend my office, they will find that I discourage numbers from coming to Canada, namely *all admirers of Universal Suffrage*, all seekers for office; all who would prefer living by the sweat of other men's brows, to that of their own; all who regard Religion, Laws, and social order, as unessential to human happiness,—such I advise to remain in the United States, as I feel conscious that a few years intimate acquaintance with *pure democracy*, as it is called, will enable all but the confirmed Radical, properly to appreciate a residence in Upper Canada; this I have uniformly pronounced the best country on earth for a working, industrious family. Directions, &c. are now, as for the last 17 years, furnished, without fee or reward, and I need only add, that I have appointed Transport Agents all along the route from this city to Canada, so that those who seek for information are preserved from imposition.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES BUCHANNEN.

What baseness and degradation some men will descend to for the purpose of retaining office and emolument!

**MUSTACHIOS.**—The exiled Poles have wrought wonders among the fashionables. These fine hearty young fellows, with their mustachios curling round their lips, have so alarmed the bucks that they have hurried with their soft chins to the barbers, and instead of getting the fuz cut off, have returned with horns under their noses, much like those of a "tumblebug." We pity the poor young girls of these days. Their hearts will be taken by fright, if not by a softer passion.  
—*Jour. of Com.*



**TORONTO, U. C. May 6.—Horrible Murder and Suicide.**—Last night Robert Richardson of this Town, Carter, living on the Lake Shore, killed his wife by beating her about the head and body with the butt end of a gun, and afterwards shot himself through the body. After killing his wife he laid the corpse upon a bed and a sucking infant upon her arm, which was found asleep upon the mangled bosom of its mother. Richardson was a native of the County of Armagh, whence he removed to this country about three years ago. He was much addicted to intoxication, to which is imputable this double crime of Murder and Suicide. Report speaks very favorably of the wife, who has thus fallen a victim to her husband's brutality.—*Patriot*.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**—It is not generally known that oil in cotton, wool, or linen, may produce spontaneous combustion, and that very destructive fires have had this origin. A number of such instances are well known to the Insurance Companies. It is important that the community should be better apprised of the danger, that they may guard against it. We are informed that an extensive importing house in this city recently had a quantity of sheet iron cleaned of rust by rubbing it with pieces of linen cloth dipped in oil. After the work was done the pieces were thrown together in a corner. The next day they were accidentally discovered to be on fire, and just in time to prevent the communication to articles near by. Had the combustion taken place at night, it is probable that the whole building, and a very valuable stock of merchandise, would have been enveloped in flames and perhaps entirely destroyed.—*Mer. Adv.*

**A GENEROUS ACT.**—Mr. Grinnell, M. C., of Massachusetts, in crossing the bridge over the basin, near the Centre Market House, on Sunday last, learned from some boys that a negro had fallen into the basin, and sunk some minutes before. Finding any other means of recovering the body hopeless, he threw off his coat, and plunged into the water. (about 8 feet deep,) and, after going down once or twice ineffectually, at last found the body, and conveyed it to the wharf, to all appearance dead. After a short time, however, he had the happiness to perceive that his efforts, and the risk he incurred, had not been in vain. The lad gradually recovered.—*National Intelligencer*.

**MUTINY.**—Capt. Minor, of the ship Concord, from Liverpool arrived yesterday, informed our collector that he had a narrow escape with his life, in consequence of a mutiny on board on the voyage home. He was stabbed in two places and attempts were made to throw him overboard. The ship anchored on the Bar yesterday afternoon. The captain's wounds are healed.—*Mer. Adv.*

**TEXAS.**—The brig Asia, the first vessel chartered by the "New York and Texas Emigrating Company," sailed on Monday, with about 40 families, comprising near a hundred industrious, enterprising individuals, who intend to settle on Messrs. McMullen and McGloin's Grant, in the Western part of that country.

**THE POLES.**—A sermon was preached on Sunday evening at St. Stephen's Church by the Rev. James C. Richmond, for the benefit of these exiles, when \$108 25 cents were collected, which, with \$22 additional subscribed, will be appropriated to their immediate relief.

**NEW COAL MINE AT MARSEILLES.**—The Semaphore of Marseilles state that a coal mine has recently been discovered near that city, below the surface of the sea. It is supposed that it contains other veins, and, should this be the case, it will add very considerably to the prosperity of this important city.

**ROBBERY.**—On Saturday night, the store of Deraiemes Boizard & Co., importers, No. 118 Maiden lane, was entered through the scuttle, and robbed of about \$1000 worth of jewellery.

An advertisement recently appeared in one of the newspapers, from "a gentleman of good education, affable manners, and pleasing address," who offers to inherit the property of any affluent nobleman or gentleman who has no issue. Being, he says, "disgusted at some family differences," he "wishes to relinquish his connexion," and having no objection to change his name, will therefore, most considerably, accept the appellation and fortune of any rich landed proprietor who wishes to transmit his name to posterity.—*Eng. paper*.

It is a rare miracle for money to lack a master.—*Bias*.  
Praise not the unworthy on account of their wealth.—*Bias*.

**SUNDAY IN PARIS.**—Mr. McLellan, in his Journal lately published, gives the following account of a fete which occurred two years since in Paris, while he was there:—

"In reward for the services which had been rendered him by the National Guard and troops of the line, it was proclaimed on Friday that the King would make a review of the troops on the ensuing Sabbath. This is their favorite day for all displays. The Emperor Napoleon, in one of his edicts, particularly recommended that the first Sabbath of the month should be appropriated to reviews. The review was ordered for the Boulevards; I did not therefore expect to see it, as I intended to go to the Champs Elysees to Church. However, when I came up to Champs Elysees, I found that it was crowded with troops, for the immense semicircle of the Boulevards, running from the Place de la Bastille to the Place de Louis XVI., not proving sufficiently large to contain them, they stretched the whole length of the Champs Elysees and the avenue to the Arc d'Etoile. This last line, at least a mile and a half in length, consisted of the most splendid regiments of cavalry, drawn up two deep on each side of the grand avenue. It was a most imposing sight, as they sat there covered with their brazen or iron armor, the black hair waving from their helmets, the long lances of the "Lancers," adorned with little banners, their swords clanging with the restless motion of their horses. Just as I was about to enter the church, the King, greeted by a thousand shouts, and surrounded by a very numerous train of generals and staff officers, passed by. I had a very good place to view the approach of the monarch. This affair was kept up from early in the morning until near 4 o'clock. The city resounded with drums and music; the streets were crowded with women and children; indeed, I scarce believe that a well person could be found at home; games, shows, wine, &c., were unusually plentiful."

**DEAF BUT NOT DUMB.**—The Abbe Jamet, director of the hospital of Bon Saeuer, lately exhibited at the Academy of Caen a deaf youth, whom he has so successfully tutored as to render him capable of speaking with tolerable correctness. Many members of the Academy addressed the youth through the medium of his learned instructor, and put questions to him regarding his age and the course of his studies, all of which he answered without the least hesitation. The tone of his voice had a most striking, not to say unnatural, effect, and would have seemed to issue from an automaton, but for the motion of his chest, and the play of his organs of articulation. M. Jamet entered into some details explanatory of the manner in which this extraordinary result had been attained. His practice was first to draw on paper a mouth, and trace out the tongue in all the necessary positions for the emission of different sounds. Many of these, and especially the nasal sounds, he had great difficulty in teaching his pupil. It took him six months to master the liquid *ls*; and it is observable that this is the sound which he pronounces with the least distinctness. The youth is so entirely deaf as not to hear even the loudest thunder; but when a carriage passes through the street, he says he perceives a noise beneath his feet. He is a nephew of Cardinal Lafare, is eighteen years of age, and has a countenance expressive of much intelligence.

Two boys who have taken papers from this office without paying for them, will do well to call and settle, if they do not wish to see their names in print. Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Jersey City, 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lusk, Capt. W. Pell, of the packet ship Normandie, to Maria Antoinette, second daughter of John V. B. Varick, of Jersey City.

#### DEATHS.

May 9, William Henry, only son of Gilman Smith, aged 11 months.  
At Chesnut, England, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Susan Cromwell, great great grand daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the protector, and the last relic of the family.

Deaths in this city last week, 133. Consumption, 35; Scarlet Fever, 16.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVED.

Ship Concord, Minor, of Boston from Liverpool, March 29.  
British ship Roger Stewart, Ker, from Greenock, April 6.  
Brig Vermont, Norris, 14 days, from Guayama, P. R.  
Brig Sally Ann, Merryman, from Baltimore.  
British schr. Hercules, Lockhart, from Windsor, N. S. 16 passengers.  
Schr. President, Brown, from Fall River.

##### CLEARED.

Ships St. George, Thompson, Liverpool, Panama, Thomas, Charleston—Brigs Volta, Higgins, Gibraltar, Lincoln, Emery, New Orleans—Schr. George Washington, Collins, Oratava, Tenerife; Portsmouth, Shing, Norfolk.

##### PASSENGERS.

By the Concord from Liverpool—Wm. Oakley.  
By the Roger Stuart, from Greenock—Robert McFarlane and Son, Robert Dalzell, Robert Grangle, Robert Kibble, & 143 in the steerage.

## WOMAN.

A BALLAD—BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Be gentle with women, our heart of hearts,  
Who loveth us even while life departs!  
Oh, call her not fickle, nor false, nor vain!  
Oh, touch not so tender a heart with pain!  
What! woman, the treasure, the gem, the flower!  
The star that is brought in the wildest hour!  
The bird that comes singing to the stern breast!  
Ah! should we not teach it to love its nest?

Come on! let us vow that that they are all fair;  
Let's shout of their virtues to earth and air!  
Let's sooth them and guard them, and so repay  
The love that they lend in our darker day!  
Oh, value their gifts beyond gifts of gold!  
All you of the sterner and coarser mould;  
And learn that their love, amidst toil and strife,  
Is the spirit that calmeth and crowneth life!

(From the Western Spectator.)

## SPEECH OF LAWYER BRIEF, AGAINST TEDIOUSNESS AND PROLIXITY.

My Lord and gentlemen of the jury:—There is a set of men in the world, of such a tedious, tiresome, troublesome habitude of temper and disposition of mind, that they perplex, confound, entangle and puzzle every circumstance in every cause which they undertake to protect, defend and justify. Instead of coming to the matter, point, business and debate; they deviate, vary, waver and fly off therefrom—when we expect truth, satisfaction, conviction and decision, we find, perceive, observe and remark nothing but uncertainty, difficulty, doubtfulness and ambiguity.

This, my Lord, I humbly apprehend, conceive, think, presume and surmise, is owing to tediousness and prolixity; the nature of which I shall examine, expatiate, and scrutinize. In the first place I shall show, prove, and demonstrate the nature of tediousness and prolixity, by showing, proving, and demonstrating, that there is nothing so unnatural and unwarrantable for the business of a tongue, utterance, speech or language, as to come to the point, argument, contemplation or question at once point blank, slapdash, and concisely without any prevarication, equivocation, reiteration, or any circumlocution whatever. And now is the second, succeeding, following, place, preliminary. I came to promulgate the genius of tediousness and prolixity; which is done, effected, performed and brought about by manifesting that they have no genius at all, and so far from any men of genius making use of them, none but your egregious, absurd, ridiculous dolts, dunderheads and blockheads ever admit, acknowledge, receive or embrace any such notions, ideas, maxims, principles or tenets.

Thirdly, my lord, I beg leave, according to order, form, series, and succession, to animadvert upon the extent of tediousness and prolixity, and thus manage by showing, proving and demonstrating that it is infinite and without bounds, and consequently can have no extent at all.

And now, my lord, I will open the cause, spring, origin, fountain, raise and foundation of this vice which is the speaking, saying, delivering, uttering, pronouncing, declaring, remarking, repeating or expressing the same ideas and identical, individual thing, a hundred and a thousand times over.

And now, my lord,—I beg leave, pardon, sufferance and permission; to law down only six and fifty particulars; every particular, my lord, shall consist of only seventy-two divisions, every division shall comprehend, contain and consist of only eighty-two subdivisions, every subdivision shall be concluded with the six and fortieth article and shall consume, expend and cost no more than an hour and a half.

\* \* \* Here the court was out of all manner of patience, and the Judge with great indignation put a period to a discourse, which, if the Lawyer's tongue had been immortal, might have lasted to all eternity.

AVOIDING A DUN.—In former times, when the Highland Chieftains were not so prompt in their payment, a tradesman from the Low Country, impatient for his money, found with some difficulty the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper, and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed opposite to his window, a man hanging on the tree; asking a servant the reason of it, was told, it was a "Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come here and dun the Laird." The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without unfolding his errand! The Laird has caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

GODLY BOOKS.—In 1926 a pamphlet was published in London, entitled "A most delectable, sweet perfumed Nosegay, for God's Saints to smell at." About the year 1646, there was published a work entitled "A pair of bellows to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry; and another called "The Snuffers of Divine Love." Cromwell's time was particularly famous for title pages. The author of a work on charity, entitles his book "Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches;" and another, who professed a wish to exalt poor human nature, calls his labors "High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness;" and another, "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant." A Quaker, whose outward man, the powers which were, thought proper to imprison, published "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." About the same time there was also published "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion;" another, "Salvation's Vantage Ground, or a Louping Stand for Heaven-ly Believers;" another, "A Shot aimed at the Devil's Head Quarters through the Tube of the Cannon of the Covenant: this is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate Reprobate cannot fail to understand." Another, "A Reaping Hook well tempered for the Stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop; or Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." To another we have the following copious description of its contents: "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David, whereunto are also annexed William Humnis's Handful of Honeysuckles, and divers Godly and pithy Ditties now newly augmented."

HUMANE POLICY.—The residence of Mr. John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, was visited last week by a purchaser of that place from the drawer of the lots, with a number of persons, and made a forcibly entry upon the premises. His valuable ferry at the junction of Oostunahlee and Etahwah rivers commonly called Head of Coosa and his extensive farm and houses were all taken possession of, excepting a room of the lower story of his large building was still in the occupancy of Mrs. Ross, in a feeble condition of health. Thus we see in the policy of the government and the enactments of States, we have become as aliens in our native land—trespassers upon our own soil, outlaws in the bosom of our Nation.—*Cherokee Phoenix.*

GOOD BREEDING.—Many persons conceive that excess of politeness constitutes good breeding—but they are egregiously deceived—nothing can be more annoying to a modest man than to be pestered with civilities. A well bred man will endeavor to relieve his guest from all restraint, and will not, by impertinent but well meant importunity, be perpetually reminding him that he is a guest.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Johnson having expressed a decided opinion against suicide, Mr. Boswell said, "Suppose a man is absolutely sure, that if he lives a few days longer, he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which would be utter disgrace and expulsion from society." "Then," said Johnson, "Let him go to some place where he is not known; don't let him go to the devil, where he is known."

## NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

At Market this day, 450 head of Beef Cattle, 150 to 200 Sheep and Lambs, 15 Milch Cows; no Swine. The market for beef was well attended; sales brisk, and the prices of last week, fully sustained—a few prime were taken at \$8; some small lots extra at \$7½; several lots good \$6½ to 7; several do middling and fair, \$5½ to 5½ and 6; a few ordinary, 5½ per cwt.

Sheep.—The demand is rather dull; a few prime were taken at 5 to 5½, prices for middling and fair to good, ranged from \$2 to \$2½, \$3 and \$3½ each. Lambs are in good demand, and from \$2½ to \$3 readily obtained.

Milch Cows are dull; some sales noticed at \$22, \$25 and \$30 each.

Hay—Small supply; price from 62 to 65 and 75c per cwt. A few loads inferior was sold for 50c.—*Jour. of Com.*

## WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office

of this paper—	Price
Gouge's American Banking System,	\$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	18½
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

my2 tf

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